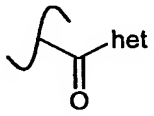
What is claimed is:

1. An inhibitor of fatty acid amide hydrolase represented by the following formula:

A-B-C

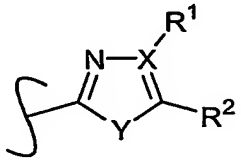
wherein A is an inhibition subunit, B is a linkage subunit, and C is a binding subunit and wherein:

the inhibition subunit A is an α-keto heterocyclic pharmacophore for inhibiting the fatty acid amide hydrolase, the α-keto heterocyclic pharmacophore being represented by the formula:



;

wherein "het" is represented by the following structure:



; wherein:

X is selected from the group consisting of carbon and nitrogen;

Y is selected from the group consisting of oxygen and sulfur;

R^1 and R^2 are radicals independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, aromatic ring, and heteroaromatic ring;

with the following provisos:

R^1 and R^2 cannot both be hydrogen; and

if X is nitrogen, R^1 is absent;

the linkage subunit **B** is a chain for linking the inhibition subunit **A** and

the binding subunit **C** and for enabling the binding subunit **C** to bind to the binding region on the fatty acid amide hydrolase, the chain having a linear skeleton of between 3 and 9 atoms selected from the group consisting of carbon, oxygen, sulfur, and nitrogen, the linear skeleton having a first end and a second end, the first end being covalently bonded to the α-keto group of **A**,

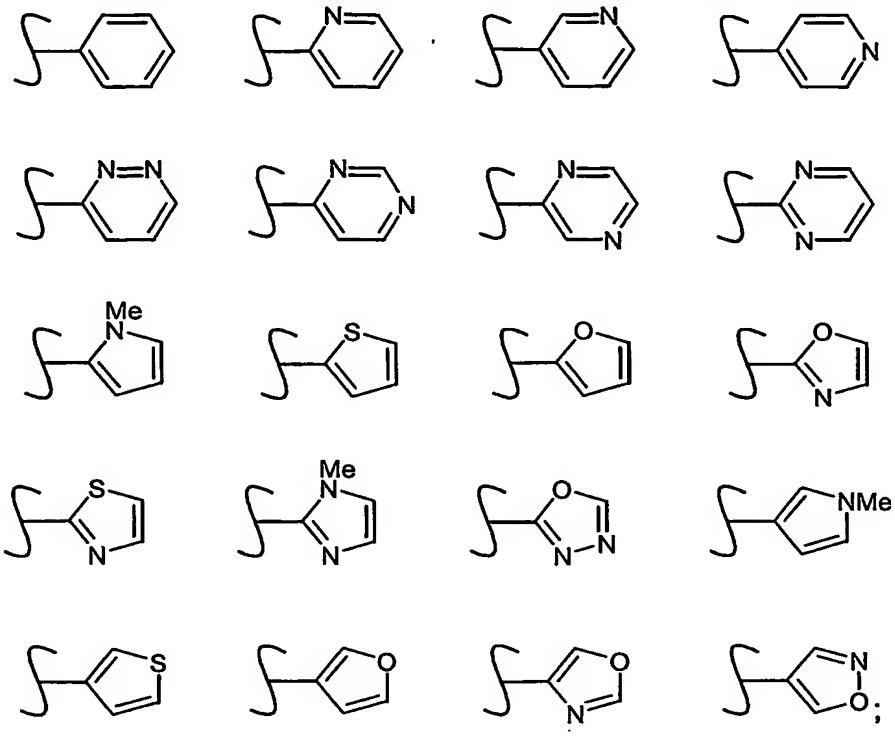
with the following proviso:

if the first end of said chain is an α-carbon with respect to the α-keto group of the inhibition subunit **A**, then the α-carbon is optionally mono- or bis-functionalized with substituents selected from the group consisting of fluoro, chloro, hydroxyl, alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, and alkyl; and

the binding subunit **C** is a π-bond containing radical having a π-unsaturation and being selected from a group consisting of aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, and ring structures having at least one unsaturation, with or without one or more heteroatoms, the binding subunit **C** being covalently bonded to the second end of the linkage subunit **B**, the π-unsaturation within the π-bond containing radical being separated from the α-keto group of **A** by a sequence of no less than 3 and no more than 9 atoms bonded sequentially to one another, inclusive of the linear skeleton for enabling the π-unsaturation to bind to the binding region of the fatty acid amide hydrolase while the inhibition subunit **A** inhibits the fatty acid amide hydrolase;

with a proviso that **C** is optionally C1-C10 alkyl.

2. An inhibitor of fatty acid amide hydrolase according to claim 1 wherein R^1 and R^2 are radicals independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, and radicals represented by the following structures:



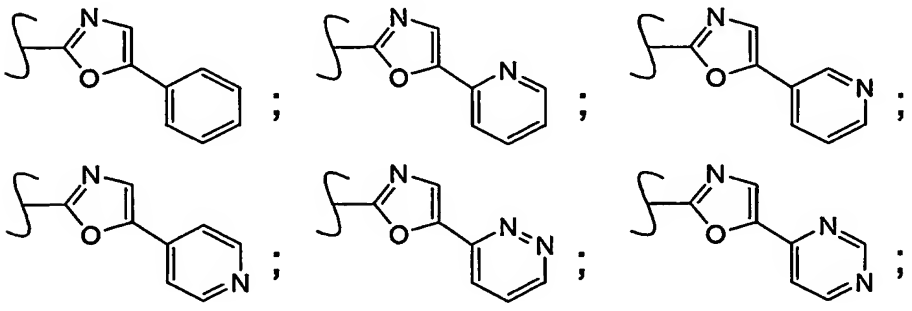
with the following provisos:

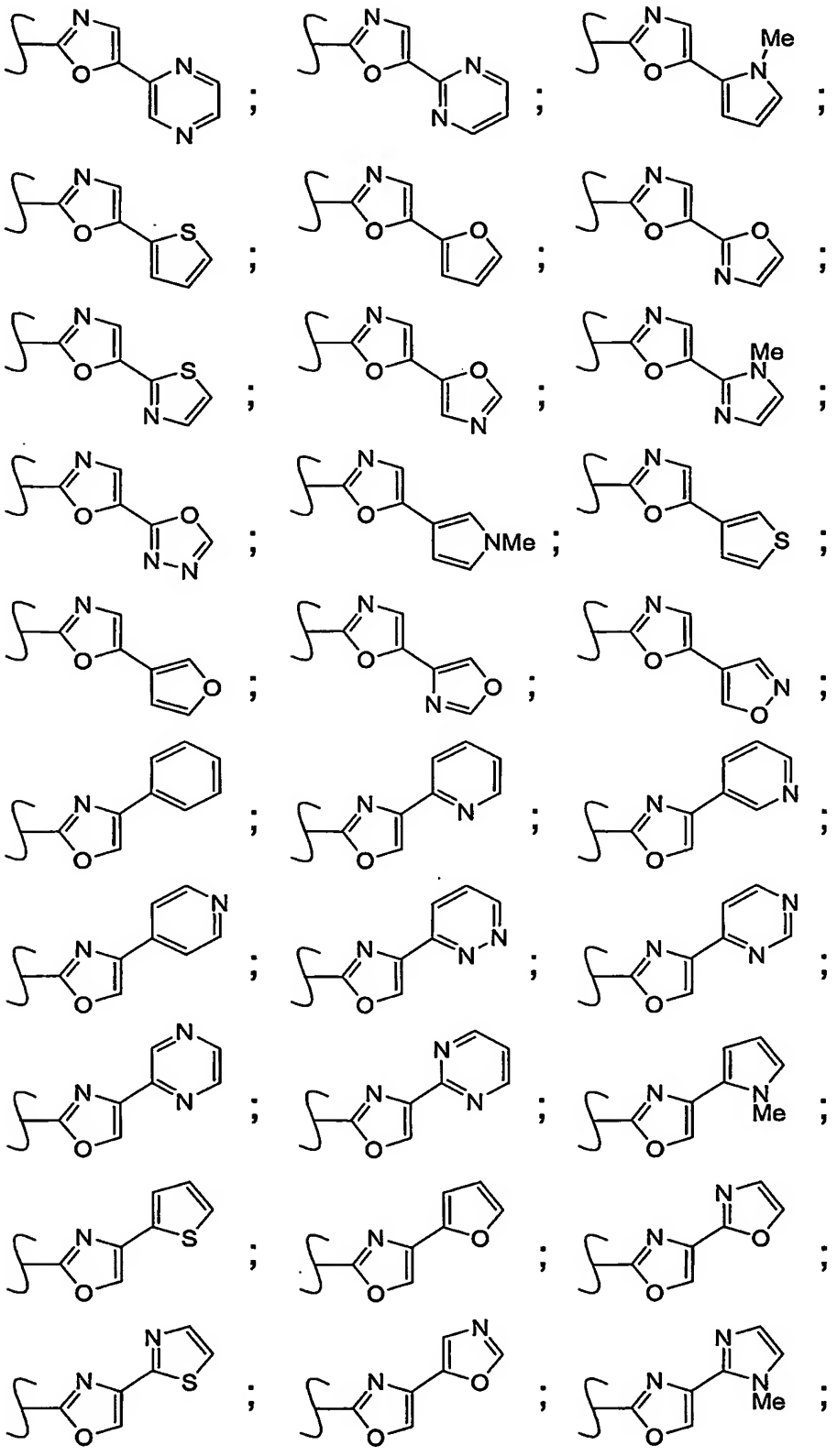
R^1 and R^2 cannot both be hydrogen; and

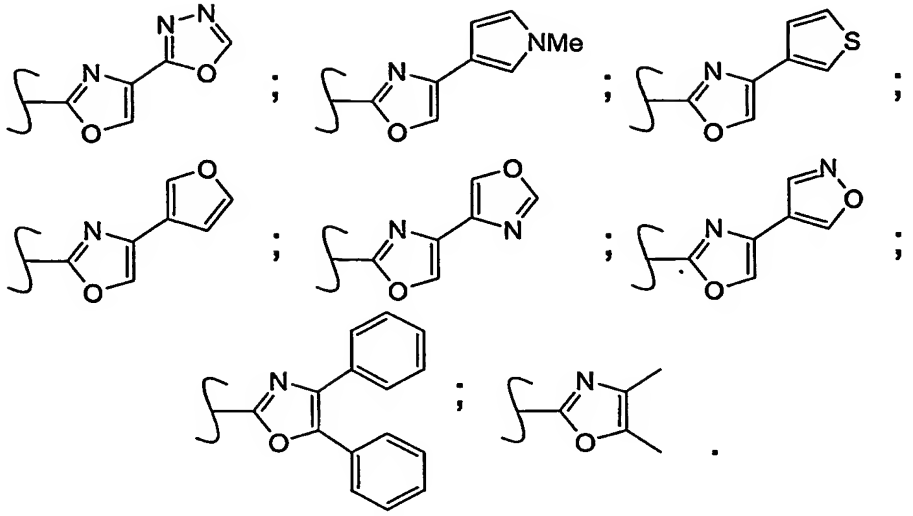
if X is nitrogen, R^1 is absent.

3. An inhibitor of fatty acid amide hydrolase according to claim 2 wherein:

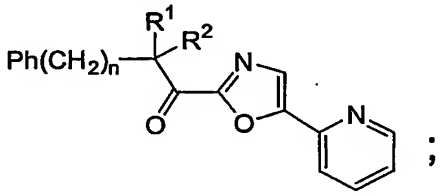
"het" of the α-keto heterocyclic pharmacophore is selected from the following group:







4. An inhibitor of fatty acid amide hydrolase according to claim 3 wherein the inhibitor is represented by the following structure:



wherein

R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, hydroxyl, alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, and alkyl; and

"n" is an integer between 2 and 8.

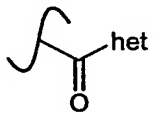
5. A process for inhibiting a fatty acid amide hydrolase comprising the following step:

contacting the fatty acid amide hydrolase with an inhibiting concentration of an inhibitor represented by the following formula:

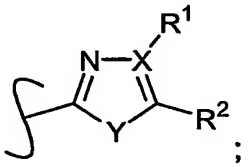
A-B-C

wherein **A** is an inhibition subunit, **B** is a linkage subunit, and **C** is a binding subunit and wherein:

the inhibition subunit **A** is an α-keto heterocyclic pharmacophore for inhibiting the fatty acid amide hydrolase, the α-keto heterocyclic pharmacophore being represented by the formula:



wherein "het" is represented by the following structure:



;

wherein:

X is selected from the group consisting of carbon and nitrogen;

Y is selected from the group consisting of oxygen and sulfur;

wherein R^1 and R^2 are radicals independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, aromatic ring, and heteroaromatic ring;

with the following provisos:

R^1 and R^2 cannot both be hydrogen; and

if X is nitrogen, R^1 is absent;

the linkage subunit **B** is a chain for linking the inhibition subunit **A** and the binding subunit **C** and for enabling the binding subunit **C** to bind to the binding region on the fatty acid amide hydrolase which the inhibition subunit A simultaneously inhibits the fatty acid amide hydrolase, the chain having a linear skeleton of between 3 and 9 atoms selected from the group consisting of carbon, oxygen, sulfur, and nitrogen, the linear skeleton having a first end and a second end, the first end being covalently bonded to the α-keto group of **A**,

with the following proviso:

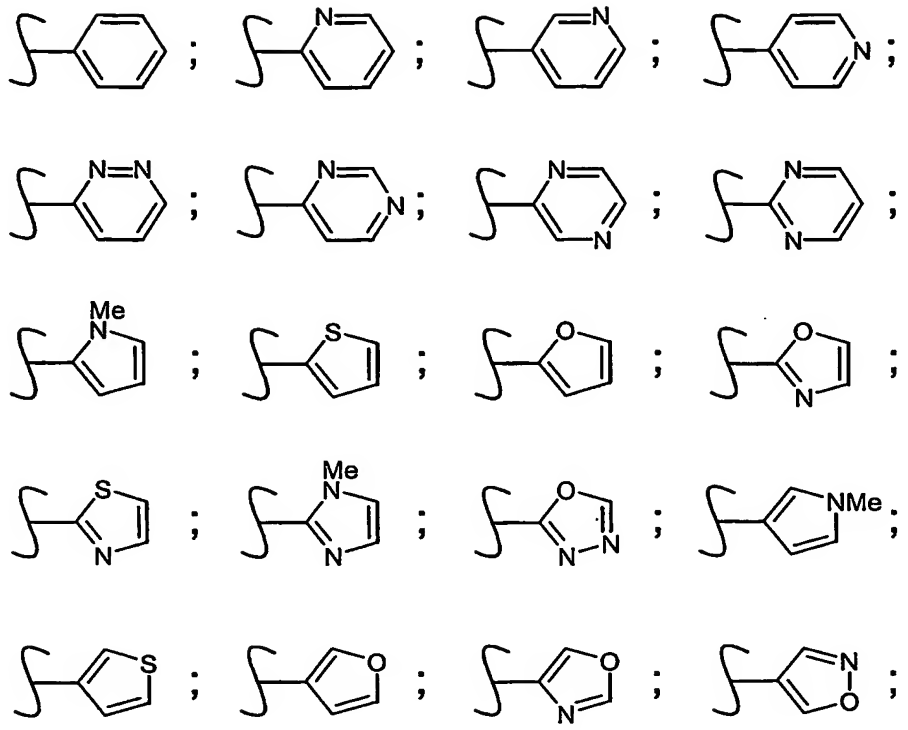
if the first end of said chain is an α-carbon with respect to the α-keto group of the inhibition subunit **A**, then the α-carbon is optionally mono- or bis-functionalized with substituents selected from the group consisting of fluoro, chloro, hydroxyl, alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, and alkyl; and

the binding subunit **C** is a π-bond containing radical having a π-unsaturation and being selected from a group consisting of aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, and ring structures having at least one unsaturation, with or without one or more heteroatoms, the binding subunit **C** being covalently bonded to the second end of the linkage subunit **B**, the π-unsaturation within the π-bond containing radical being separated from the α-keto group of **A** by a sequence of no less than 3 and no more than 9 atoms bonded sequentially to one another, inclusive of the linear skeleton for enabling the π-unsaturation to bind to the binding region of the fatty acid amide hydrolase while the inhibition subunit **A** inhibits the fatty acid amide hydrolase;

with a proviso that **C** is optionally C1-C10 alkyl;

whereby, upon contacting the fatty acid amide, the binding subunit **C** binds to the binding region of the fatty acid amide hydrolase for enhancing the inhibition of the fatty acid amide hydrolase.

6. A process according to claim 5 wherein R^1 and R^2 are radicals independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, and radicals represented by the following structures:



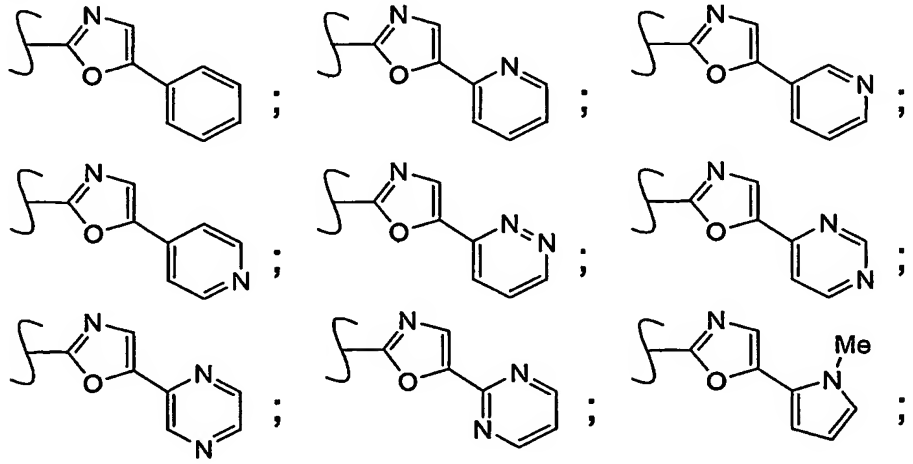
with the following provisos:

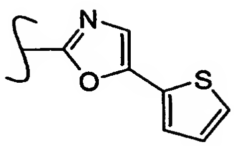
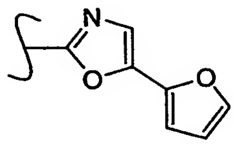
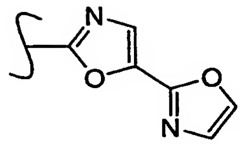
R^1 and R^2 cannot both be hydrogen; and

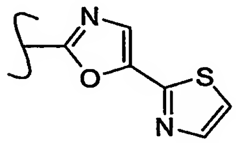
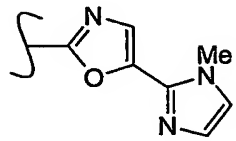
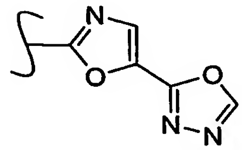
if X is nitrogen, R^1 is absent.

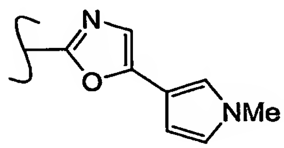
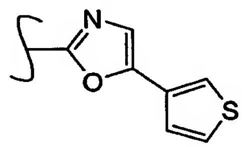
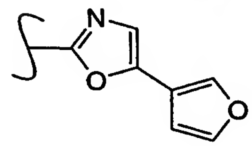
7. A process according to claim 6 wherein:

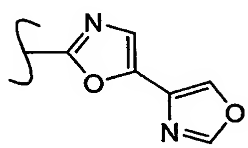
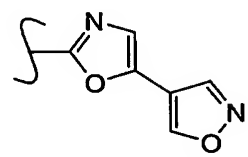
"het" of the α-keto heterocyclic pharmacophore is selected from the following group:

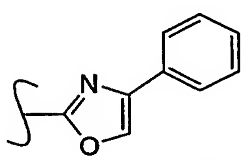
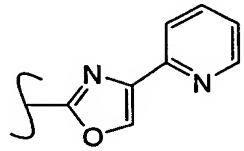
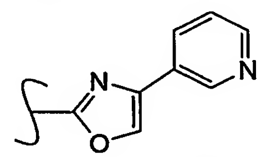


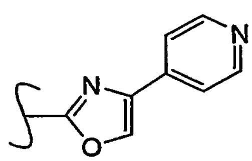
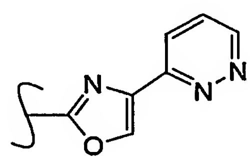
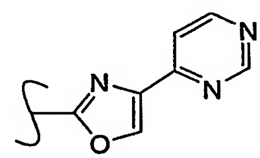
 ;  ;  ;

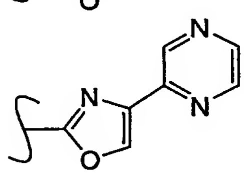
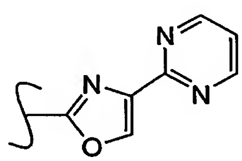
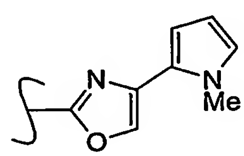
 ;  ;  ;

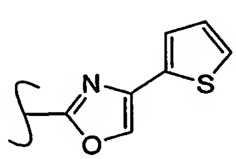
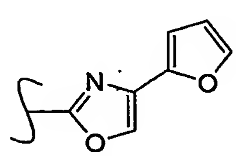
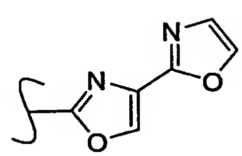
 ;  ;  ;

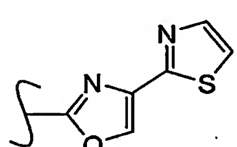
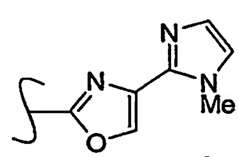
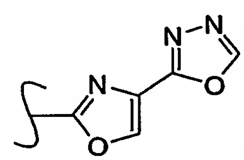
 ;  ;

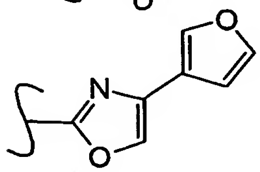
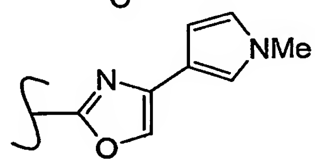
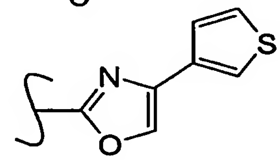
 ;  ;  ;

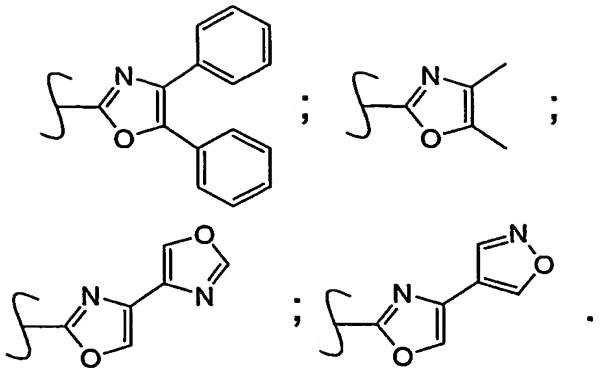
 ;  ;  ;

 ;  ;  ;

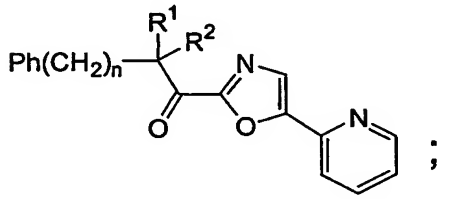
 ;  ;  ;

 ;  ;  ;

 ;  ;  ;



8. A process according to claim 7 wherein the inhibitor is represented by the following structure:



wherein

R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, hydroxyl, alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, and alkyl; and

"n" is an integer between 2 and 8.